

Iron County Register

By E. H. Ake.

IRONTON, MISSOURI

One of the signs of the times—straw hats marked down.

May we look forward and upward to a strike of flying-machine operators?

According to the woman's page a little cold cream will be good for the sunburn.

Since it was not able to keep the Wright brothers France is satisfied with Bleriot.

Aeroplane over the English channel is a safer job than soaring above stumpy Virginia farms.

However, the English channel puzzled Julius Caesar a lot and Napoleon never could manage to cross it.

Victims of the week-end habit do not desire to be cured while the grand and lovely weather hangs around.

Judging from the way irrigation projects are being snapped up the people of this country are still land hungry.

With one squirt of the prescient eye we foresee people giving their friends sure cures for ailments within a year.

Only a little bit more and the aeroplane will be useful for blowing up the enemy's fleet or pilfering a hen roost, as you please.

Because a woman refused to get supper for her husband at midnight a couple is in the divorce court. Why could they not have compromised and called it breakfast?

A sad accompaniment to the hot period is the lengthening list of drownings. This is a time when special care against the dangers of the water should be enjoined.

It is strongly suspected that the revolts in Spain have been stirred up by a mob element which has used the anti-war sentiment as an excuse to indulge in looting and crime.

Five feet of books will make some men feel scholars. And then, again, there are other men upon whose native ignorance five cords of books wouldn't make an impression.

The czar of Russia is said to look much older than he is. Any man that didn't, holding his job, would be in a position to snap his fingers at all the Osiers on earth, for a hundred years or so.

A woman in New York has obtained a divorce from her husband who has been missing for 15 years. She probably intends to simplify any Enoch Arden reappearance tangle at the start.

At least half a dozen different patterns of flying machines can beat half of the more common birds at distances ranging from 20 miles up to 50, and that is the real thing in the flight line.

The young eloping Pittsburg brides who cried because on their return their fathers were placid and handed them \$5,000 checks will soon realize that the real romance of the affair was in the checks.

Olive drab cotton cloth is to be substituted for khaki, as the tropical uniform for the United States army. In looks, at least it must be an improvement. No uniform could look worse than the dull brown khaki.

A government land scandal has developed in Cuba with alarming promptness for so new a republic. It will not be a pleasant experience for the United States, after all its trouble to have the heads of the European nations wagging with a chorus of "I told you so!"

Plans have been prepared for the elimination of grade crossings in Minneapolis at a cost of between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000. This is a large sum of money, but the cost of safety in cities is always high, and the returns on investments of this kind warrant the outlay.

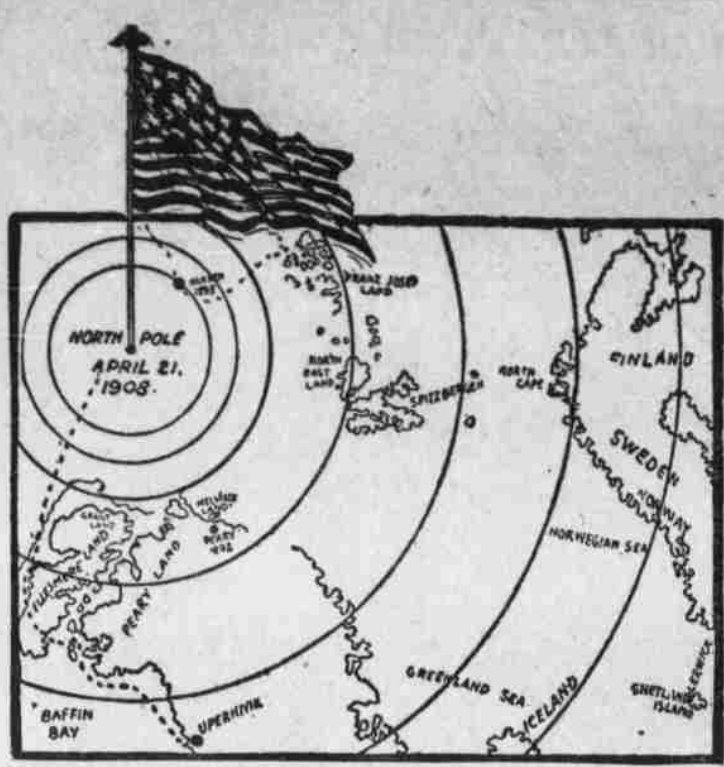
Castro is said to be losing his money, invested in Venezuelan securities. A navigation company in which he had investments steered his holdings away from him, and a cigarette company smoked him out. The dictator business yields a big profit, but has the inevitable accompaniment to that advantage of big risks.

In former times debtors were put in prison. That sentiment on the subject has gone from one extreme to another as illustrated by the case of a man in Pittsburg sent to jail for dunning another for a debt. It was the man who borrowed money who used to be punished. Now it is the man who lends it, and maybe it serves the latter right.

An advanced woman theorist wants women on police forces on the ground that the criminal needs mothering. It is the opinion of practical theorists, disgusted with the sentimentality of the age, that what the criminal needs is more lathering.

Germany's wonderful progress in aerial navigation is not to be lost sight of. It is not that that country has a monopoly of brains and science, but simply that its inventors receive more substantial encouragement than other countries care to give.

The ups and downs of aviation are typified in the varying experiences of Bleriot, Wright and Latham. Bleriot crosses the English channel and captures a prize of \$5,000; Latham attempts the same thing twice and fails, and Orville Wright at Fort Myer, Va., beats the record made by his brother Wilbur in France with an aeroplane of the same design. And undoubtedly these varying occurrences mean in the aggregate closer approach to that state of perfection which will make aerial navigation common and fairly safe.



GEOGRAPHICAL NORTH POLE DISCOVERED BY AN AMERICAN

DR. F. A. COOK OF BROOKLYN,
REPORTS HE HAS FOUND EXTREME NORTHERN POINT.

DASH IS MADE ALMOST ALONE

Daring Adventurer With a Few Eskimos and Dog Teams Achieves Work That Has Aroused Interest for Centuries.

Copenhagen.—Doctor Frederick A. Cook, the Brooklyn explorer, has reached the north pole and has returned safely across the ice floes to Lerwick.

DR. COOK TELLS OF STRUGGLE TO REACH THE NORTH POLE.

Paris.—The Paris edition of the New York Herald publishes a signed statement from Dr. Frederick A. Cook, which is dated "Hans Egede, Lerwick, Wednesday," on his experiences in the Arctic regions.

"After a prolonged fight with famine and frost," says Dr. Cook, "we have at last succeeded in reaching the North Pole. A new highway with an interesting strip of animated nature, has been explored and big game haunts located, which will delight sportsmen and expand the Eskimo horizon.

"Land has been discovered on which rests the earth's northernmost rocks. A triangle of 30,000 square miles has been cut out of the terrestrial unknown.

Outcome of Summer Cruise.

"The expedition was the outcome of a summer cruise in the Arctic seas on the schooner Bradley, which arrived at the limits of navigation in Smith Sound late in August, 1907. Here conditions were found favorable for launching a venture to the pole. J. R. Bradley liberally supplied from his vessel the provisions for local use. My own equipment for emergencies served well for every purpose in the Arctic. Many Eskimos had gathered on the Greenland shores at Annatok, for the winter bear hunt. Immense quantities of meat had been collected and about the camp were plenty of strong dogs. The combination was lucky, for there was good material for equipment.

"All that was required was conveniently arranged for at a point only 700 miles from the Boreal center. A house and workshop was built of packing boxes by willing hands and this northernmost tribe of 250 persons set themselves to the problem of devising a suitable outfit. Before the end of the long winter night we were ready for the enterprise and plans had matured to force a new route over Grinnell Land northward along its west coast out on to the Polar Sea.

Start Made February 19.

"The campaign opened with a few scouting parties being sent over the American shores to explore the way and seek the game haunts. Their mission was only partly successful because of the storms. On the sunrise of 1908 (February 19) the main expedition embarked on its voyage to the pole. It consisted of 11 men and 103 dogs, drawing 11 heavily laden sledges. The expedition left the Greenland shores and pushed westward over the troubled ice of Smith sound. The gloom of the long night was relieved only by a few hours of

daylight. The chill of the winter was felt at its worst. As we crossed the heights of Ellsmere sound, on the Pacific slope, the temperature sank to minus 83 centigrade. Several of the dogs were frozen and the men suffered severely, but we soon found the game trails, along which the way was easy.

"We forced through Nansen sound to Land's End. In this march we secured 101 musk oxen, 7 bears and 335 hares. We pushed out into the Polar Sea from the southern point of Herbert Island on March 18. Seven Eskimos returned from here. With four men and 46 dogs moving supplies for 80 days, the crossing of the circumpolar march was begun. Later two other Eskimos, forming the last supporting column, returned, and the trials had now been reduced by the survival of

"Although crazy with joy, our spirits began to undergo a feeling of weariness. Next day, after taking all our observations, a sentiment of intense solitude penetrated us while we looked at the horizon. Was it possible that this desolate region, without a patch of earth had aroused the ambition of so many men for so many centuries? There was no ground—only an immensity of dazzling white snow, no living being, no point to break the frightful monotony.

"On April 23 we started on our return."

WAS ONLY WHITE MAN TO VIEW THE POLE.

Dr. Cook is the only white man to view the pole. His party composed entirely of Eskimos, save for himself, is the smallest that ever set out on such an expedition. That his equipment was most meager is shown by the fact that even after he had accomplished that in which all other explorers for centuries had failed, almost a year and a half elapsed before he could have his great discovery announced to the world.

On his dash to the pole, accomplished by means of dogs and sleds, temperatures that at times reached as low as 83 degrees below zero were encountered.

Made Rapid Progress.

"There before us in an unknown line of 400 miles lay our goal. The first day's journey provided long marches, and we made encouraging progress. A big lead which separated the land from the ice of the central pack was crossed with little delay. The low temperature was persistent, and the winds made life a torture. But, cooped up in our snow houses, eating dried beef tallow and drinking hot tea, there were some animal comforts occasionally gained.

"For several days after the sight of known land was lost, the overcast sky prevented an accurate determination of our positions. On March 30 the horizon was partly cleared and new land was discovered. Our observation gave our position as latitude 84.47, longitude 86.36. There was urgent need of rapid advance. Our main mission did not permit a detour for the purpose of exploring the coast. Here were seen the last signs of solid earth. Beyond there was nothing to be seen.

Advance Made Steadily.

"We advanced steadily over the monotony of sea ice and now found ourselves beyond the range of all life—neither footprints of bears, nor the blowholes of seals were detected. Even the microscopic creatures of the deep were no longer under us. The maddening influence of the shifting desert of frost became almost unbearable in the daily routine. The surface of the pack offered less and less trouble, and the weather improved but there still remained the life-sapping wind which drove us to its lowest recess.

"The extreme cold compelled phy-

sical action. Thus, day after day, our weary legs spread over big distances; incidents and positions were recorded, but adventure was promptly forgotten in the next day's efforts. The night of April 7 was made notable by the swinging of the sun over the northern ice. Sunburns and frost bites were now recorded on the same day; but the double day's glitter infused quite an incentive into one's life of shivers.

"Our observation on April 6 placed the camp in latitude 86.36; longitude 84.3.

Circular Twists Made.

"In spite of what seemed long marches, we advanced but little over a hundred miles. Much of our work was lost in circuitous twists around obstructing pressure lines, and high irregular fields. A very old ice drift, too, was driving eastward with sufficient force to give some anxiety.

"Although still equal to about fifteen miles daily the extended marches and the long hours for traveling with which fortune favored use earlier were no longer possible. We were now about 200 miles from the pole, and sledge loads were reduced. One dog after another went into stomachs of the hungry survivors until the teams were considerably diminished in number, but there seemed to remain a sufficient balance for men and brute to push along into the heart of the mystery to which we had set ourselves."

The Pole Is Reached.

"On April 21 we had reached 89 degrees 59 minutes 46 seconds. The pole was in sight. We covered the remaining fourteen seconds and made a few final observations. I told Etukishook and Ahwahish (the accompanying Eskimos) that we had reached the 'great goal.' Everywhere we turned was south. With a single step we could pass from one side of the earth to the other; from midday to midnight. At last the flag floated on the breezes at the pole. It was April 21, 1908. The temperature was minus 35 centigrade, barometer 29.83; latitude 90; as for the longitude it was nothing, as it was but a word.

"Bradley gave his consent, furnished the outfit requested, and Dr. Cook was soon answering the call of the frozen north. It was Dr. Cook's plan to land at Etah, an Eskimo settlement in North Greenland, where he was to equip himself with dogs and sledges with which to make his dash to the pole.

In the trackless North. That he was successful in securing the necessary equipment was indicated by his having reached Cape Hubbard. It appears from what his friends in Brooklyn learned about the plans of Dr. Cook that he set for himself a quite impossible task. Leaving Bradley, Dr. Cook set out for Etah and Smith's Sound, going by way of Cape Hubbard and Nansen Strait into the trackless region beyond in an effort to reach the pole. It was his plan to return by the same route and then cross over an unexplored stretch of Central Greenland and reach the Danish settlement on the coast.

Nothing more was heard of the explorer until when his wife received a message from Commodore Perry, who is heading another expedition to the pole. The message was sent from Etah down to St. John's, New Foundland, by the steamer Erik, the tender to Perry's ship, the Roosevelt, and was telegraphed from the latter place. Perry advised Mrs. Cook not to be disturbed about the safety of her husband, as he was in a land where game was plentiful.

Six Weeks Overdue.

Six weeks before this message was sent from Etah, on Aug. 17, Commodore Perry had received word from Annatok, about 80 miles north of Etah, where Cook had established a base. It was to the effect that Dr. Cook was overdue six weeks on his return to Annatok from the north.

Ralph Frank, one of Cook's men, was brought back from Annatok, and sent to New Foundland on the Erik by Perry, who sent two of his own men to take his place at Cook's headquarters.

CABLE TELLS SUCCESS.

Message From Dr. Cook to a Friend Brings News of His Great Achievement.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Mrs. Robt. P. Davidson of 619 Bushwick avenue, a friend of the Cooks, received the following cablegram from Dr. Cook:

"The cablegram received by Mrs. Davidson was addressed to Mrs. Cook, the wife of the explorer and was received by her neighbor in Mrs. Cook's absence from the city. The message was dated from Lerwick, Shetland Islands.

Mrs. Davidson explained that Mrs. Cook had earlier in the summer gone to the Adirondacks and later to South Harpswell Island, Me., to which point she forwarded the cablegram.

"Successful and well. Cable address Copenhagen. FRED."

The Cooks lived at 671 Bushwick avenue. Mrs. Cook and her children are now at South Haverhill Island, Me., and Mrs. Davidson has telegraphed her the contents of the cable message.

Old Sergeant-at-Arms Dead.

New York City.—Felix McCloskey, who was sergeant-at-arms in the house of representatives in Washington for 40 years, is dead at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Louis Brame, at 1825 Bathgate avenue, the Bronx.

\$9,000,000 Order by Rock Island.

New York City.—The Rock Island system has just placed an order for equipment amounting to \$9,000,000. The equipment includes all kinds of rolling stock, freight cars, locomotives and passenger coaches.

China-Japan Dispute Ends.

Peking, China.—China and Japan have concluded their negotiations in general Manchurian questions that have been in dispute for some time. The two countries will sign shortly an agreement of 10 articles.

Czar Is En Route to Crimea.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—A dispatch to the Novoe Vremya from Constantinople says that the Imperial yacht Standard, with Emperor Nicholas aboard, has passed through the Dardanelles on its way to the Crimea.

reach the pole many valuable lives have been sacrificed, was reached by Dr. Cook on April 21, 1908.

A telegram from the inspector of Greenland to the Danish government confirms the news of the discovery. The Greenland official was on board the steamship Hans Egede, homeward bound, which picked up the explorer.

Following is the message of the inspector of Greenland, dated Lerwick, to the Danish government:

"Dr. Cook, American explorer, reached the North Pole on April 21, 1908. He is now aboard Hans Egede, bound for Copenhagen. Dr. Cook arrived in May, 1909, at Upernivik from Cape York, accompanied by the Eskimo members of his party. The Eskimos confirm the truth of the explorer's statements that he located the geographic pole."

Geographic North Pole.

The telegram is from Lerwick in Shetland, an island in the north Atlantic ocean, about 55 miles northwest of the Orkney Islands. Shetland covers about as much space on the map as Scotland.

In announcing Dr. Cook's triumph the government officials lay stress on the fact that the pole discovered is not the magnetic pole, which has long been established, but the geographic north pole, the unreached goal of Peary, Nansen and other Arctic explorers of the past century.

Lerwick, in the Shetland Islands, is the first point on the route taken by Danish colonial steamers at which telegraphic communication with this country could be had. As it is a coaling station for practically all vessels of the colonial service, it is possible additional dispatches will be received by the government when Dr. Cook stops on the last leg of his long return trip to civilization.

No mention is made of the personal of his party, but it is taken for granted by the government authorities that as the Danish officials made no mention of any other white man being with Dr. Cook, the latter was unaccompanied save by his Eskimo followers.

LUSITANIA CUTS TIME

Big Cunarder Lowers All Records Crossing Atlantic and Is Crowned "Queen."

New York City.—The Lusitania is queen of the Atlantic. Breaking her former records and also the record of the Mauretania, the great Cunard liner Lusitania swung into her fourteenth street pier shortly after 8 o'clock Thursday evening and amid cheers was christened the "Queen of the Atlantic."

The big turbine craft made the passage from Dunns Rock Lightship to Ambrose channel lightly in four days eleven hours and forty-two seconds. She clipped two hours and fifty-six minutes from the record of the Mauretania, and three hours and eighteen minutes from her own fastest previous time, made on August 8.

Her average speed for the trip was 25.55 knots. She used 1,050 tons of coal a day during her trip.

The Lusitania left Liverpool August 28 at 5:09 p. m., and arrived at Queenstown at 3:44 the following morning. She left Dunns Rock lightship last Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Her days' runs, measured from noon, were as follows:

Sunday, 611; Monday, 650; Tuesday, 652; Wednesday, 651; Thursday, 647. From noon Thursday, 123, all totaling 2,784 knots.

SHOWFOLKS TO STRIKE

Vaudeville Performers in Nickelodeons Plan to Walk Out Labor Day.

Chicago, Ill.—A strike of the vaudeville performers of the moving picture shows in Chicago has been ordered for next Monday, Labor day, unless the proprietors of 450 show houses increase the wages of their 2,011 performers to \$25 a week. This action was taken at a meeting of the Actors' National Protective association. The booking agencies are blamed for the holding down of salaries.

The fight, it was said, would be directed against them, as well as against the theaters.

The present rate of pay for vaudeville actors in moving picture shows is said to be \$20 a week, with \$40 a week for a team of two persons.

WIFE SUES L. S. COFFIN

Charges Cruel and Inhuman Treatment in Action for Separate Maintenance.

Fort Dodge, Iowa.—Mrs. Nellie Ingalls Coffin, wife of L. S. Coffin, several times prohibition candidate for governor of Iowa, filed a petition for separate maintenance, alleging cruel and inhuman treatment. Coffin is known nationally as a philanthropist and temperance worker. He organized the White Ribbon league and the Railroad Y. M. C. A., and gained much prominence by his advocacy of legislation abolishing railroad practices dangerous to life and limb.

Corey Is Not Badly Hurt.

New York City.—Reports current in Wall street concerning the condition of William E. Corey, president of the United States Steel corporation, who has been kept to his room as the result of an accident on a yachting trip, were found to be exaggerated. The report that he had suffered the breaking of a leg in three places was contradicted, and it is stated that the injury had included only a small fracture and a consequent twisting of the ligaments.

Illinois Pioneer Druggist Dead.

Chicago, Ill.—The death of Dr. William Samuel Pearce of Waukegan, at the age of 85, removes the oldest druggist in the state of Illinois. Dr. Pearce was born in Clavering, Essex county, England, in 1824, and came to America in 1843. In 1849 he moved to Chicago.

\$150,000 Fire in Kentucky Town. Shelbyville, Kentucky.—Five big stores and their contents were burned here in a fire. The damage is estimated at \$150,000.

KILLS MOTHER AND SELF

SON BLOWS OUT BRAINS WHEN POLICE ASK FOR HIM.

Crime Committed in Order to Get Small Sum With Which to Marry.

Pottsville, Pa.—Without waiting to be accused of the murder of his mother, George Simons blew out his brains at the home of his sweetheart, Miss Viola Hartranft, when he heard police officers inquiring for him.

Previous investigation showed that Simons had killed his mother a week ago and left her body in an attic, first stopping up the cracks in the door so that the odor of the decomposition of the body might not be detected, and then nailing the door and marking it "paint," so that nobody would touch it. To add to the horror of the crime, Simons had covered the body of his mother with quicklime, hoping to destroy the evidence of his ghastly deed.

Mrs. Simons disappeared last Thursday. Young Simons told his father that his mother had gone to visit friends at Mahoney City, and he found that she had not been there. He then came back and asked Chief of Police Davies to investigate.

The Simons house was searched without any clew being found to the murder. Then the door, sealed with paraffine, attracted the attention of Chief Davies and it was broken down.

Mrs. Simons, who was 58 years of age, was found lying in the middle of the room, her body already so decomposed that it was difficult to tell in just what manner she was killed.

The motive of the murder is believed to have been the gaining of a trifling sum with which it is evident Simons expected to get married. He was an only son and had been educated as a civil engineer.

PATIENT SUFFERING.

Many Women Think They Are Doomed to Backache.

It is not right for women to be all ways ailing with backache, urinary ills, headache and other symptoms of kidney disease. There is a way to end these troubles quickly. Mrs. John H. Wright, 608 East First St., Mitchell, S. D., says: "I suffered ten years with kidney complaint and a doctor told me I would never get more than temporary relief. A dragging pain and lameness in my back almost disabled me. Dizzy spells came and went and the kidney secretions were irregular. Doan's Kidney Pills rid me of these troubles and I feel better than for years past."

Sold by all dealers 50c. a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE ANSWER.

Youngster—What's the most aggravating thing during married life? Oldster—Why, the woman.

A Question of Grammar. Hetty's uncle, who was a school teacher, met her on the street one beautiful May day and asked her if she was going out with the Maying party.

"No, I ain't going," said her uncle, "Oh, my little dear," said her uncle, "you must not say 'I ain't going,' and he proceeded to give her a little lesson in grammar. 'You are not going. He is not going. We are not going. You are not going. They are not going. Now, can you say all that, Hetty?'"

"Sure I can," she replied, making a courtesy. "There ain't nobody going."—Lutheran.

And All with Company There. "Now, children," said the mother, as a whole roomful of company had come in, "suppose you run off and play by yourselves."

"All right, mother," replied Edith. "Can we go up and play Hamlet and Ophelia?"

"Certainly," smiled the mother, while her guests looked on at the tableau.

"Goody!" replied Edith; then, turning to her sister, she said: "Now, Maude, you run up to mamma's room and get all her false hair that you can find."—Judge.

Not Ambiguous at All. The donkey is—or has been—associated with party politics in other countries besides our own.

In one of England's elections a candidate for parliament, the late Lord Bath, called attention to himself by means of a donkey over whose back two panniers were slung, bearing a ribbon band on which was printed: "Vote for Papa."

It must be added, however, that in each pannier stood one of Lord Bath's daughters.—Youth's Companion.

Too Conscientious to Rest. "And where do you go for your summer vacation?"

"To the assembly grounds." "What a delightful period of rest and relaxation you must anticipate." "Oh, not at all. We always make it a point to attend every lecture."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Drowning the Sound. Helen—You enjoy singing?

Grace (raising her voice to high pitch)—Not particularly.

Helen—Then why do you sing? Grace—Why, father is eating corn off the cob.

SENSE ABOUT FOOD Facts About Food Worth Knowing.

It is a serious question sometimes to know just what to eat when a person's stomach is out of order and most foods cause trouble.

Grape-Nuts food can be taken at any time with the certainty that it will digest. Actual experience of people is valuable to anyone interested in foods.

A Terre Haute woman writes: "I had suffered with indigestion for about four years, ever since an attack of typhoid fever, and at times could eat nothing but the very lightest food, and then suffer such agony with my stomach I would wish I never had to eat anything."

"I was urged to try Grape-Nuts and since using it I do not have to starve myself any more, but I can eat it at any time and feel nourished and satisfied, dyspepsia is a thing of the past, and I am now strong and well."

"My husband also had an experience with Grape-Nuts. He was very weak and sickly in the spring. Could not attend to his work. He was under the doctor's care but medicine did not seem to do him any good until he began to leave off ordinary food and use Grape-Nuts. It was positively surprising to see the change in him. He grew better right off, and naturally he had none but words of praise for Grape-Nuts."

"Our boy thinks he cannot eat a meal without Grape-Nuts, and he learns so fast at school that his teachers and other scholars comment on it. I am satisfied that it is because of the great nourishing elements in Grape-Nuts."

"There's a Reason." It contains the phosphate of potash from wheat and barley which combine with albumen to make the gray matter to daily refill the brain and nerve centers.

It is a pity that people do not know what to feed their children. There are many mothers who give their youngsters almost any kind of food and when they become sick begin to pour the medicine down them. The real way is to stick to proper food and be healthy and get along without medicine and expense.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.